

**18. While not possible, imagine that water molecules had no attraction for each other at all. Would you most likely find water as a solid, liquid, or gas? Explain your reasoning.**

No Answer

**19. Which pair of bases is held together more strongly: C and G, or A and T? How do you know?**

No Answer

**20. Image of the 3D antibody/antigen from top of page:**

No Answer

**21. Image of the antibody you just designed:**

No Answer

**22. Why do you think a gecko's feet stick much better to a wall than your fingers? Think about surface area, intermolecular attractions, and the rough surface (on a microscopic level) of a typical wall.**

No Answer

**23. Which of the following is NOT an attractive force between molecules:**

No Answer

**24. Which factors affect the strength of the intermolecular attractions? (check all that apply)**

No Answer

**25. You have two substances: A and B. Both have molecules of similar size and shape. Substance A has molecules that attract with London dispersion attraction, and substance B has molecules that attract with dipole-dipole attraction. Which one will have the higher boiling point?**

No Answer

**26. Explain why you chose Substance A or B.**

No Answer

**27. You have two substances, both of which have the same boiling point (or attraction between their molecules). The first substance is made from molecules that are small (just a few atoms bonded together), and the second substance is made from molecules that are larger (many atoms bonded together). How can it be possible for two such different molecules to yield substances with the same boiling point? Describe the kinds of intermolecular attractions that must be involved and any other properties of the molecules that could cause this result.**

No Answer